Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. THURSDAY JUNE 9, 1808. [No. 2194.

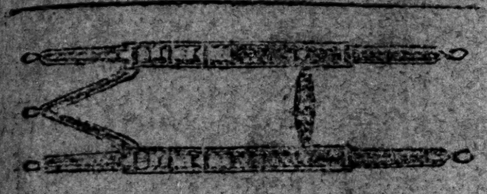
Sales at Vendue.

Every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.



HORWELL'S
Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

For BOSTON or SALEM.

The Strong New Schooner
NEPTUNE;
126 Tons burthen—For freight or passage
Apply to
Lewis Deblois.

May 6. d

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1. d

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

To the Public.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late JUDGE JONES, are requested to make them known to me, that they may be adjusted, and satisfactory arrangements made for their discharge. Those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment of the sums which they owe.

The Houshold Furniture and Books of the deceased, will be sold. at his late residence in this county, on FRIDAY, the 10th of June next. Eight months credit will be allowed to the purchasers for all sums exceeding five dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; and any just claim will be received in discount.

All communications to me on this subject, will be addressed to *Richmond*; or to *ISRAEL LACEY*, Esquire, of this county.

James Monroe,
Executor of *Joseph Jones*, sen. deceased.
Loudoun County, May 10—13. dt10thJe

JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Telltale.

Public Sale.

To be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on Conway's *wharf—*

The CARGO
Of the CUTTER
UNION PACKET.
Consisting of
60 hhds. Surinam Sugar,
34 do. do. Molasses,
30 tierces do. do.
30 bags Cocoa.

Terms of Sale.—Notes with approved endorsers, negotiable at the Banks here, at 60 and 90 days credit.

James Patton.

June 9. 2t

Public Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at four o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, will be leased for one year—

The *Wharf* and *Warehouse* occupied by Robert T. Hooe and Co. on the lower end of Duke-street, now belonging to the Corporation.

June 6. dts

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of *Robert Alexander*, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of *NEGROES*.

☞ All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonky. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS
At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,

French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

☞ *New-York Lottery.*

State of the wheel on the close of the thirty-third day of drawing,

PRIZES IN THE WHEEL,

1 of	25,000 dolls.
1	10 000
1	2,000
2	1,000
6	500
9	100
33	50
177	20
5,226	10

Gain of the wheel at the close of the 34th days drawing $16,240.

On the 40th days drawing the first drawn number will be entitled to $10,000

Tickets at $12 50 cents for sale by
R. GRAY.

June 2.

JOHN G. LADD,
Has for Sale,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Sperm candles and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c &c.

April 7. d

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 *Irish Linens*, just received and for sale by
John G. Ladd.

May 31.

CLOVER HAY—*For Sale.*

A FEW loads of excellent CLOVER HAY may be had at Cameron—if sent for and taken from the field.

May 26. 12t

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to
10,000 Dollars.
THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF
25,000 *Dollars is still in Wheel.*
Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 39th day's drawing

☞ Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

May 7.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to
John C. Vowell.

January 12. 6m

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS
REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named
BOB,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS;

About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the fore finger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince Gerge's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 13—14. d-f

Just Received and For Sale
By R. GRAY, King-street.
SECRET HISTORY;
OR,
The Horrors of St, Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price $1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain an Teague O'Regan, his servant, by *H H. Brackenridge*, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price $2 50 cents

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon priciples of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87½ cents.

March

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot,

in fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, to [illegible] alley.

A neat, well finished two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, west of Water-street, on the south side of Duke-street, and binding thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten feet alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell,
William Ladd, } *Trustees.*

May 20

NOT

THE subscriber
"An Act for the
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George Dene
AGA
Stephen Cooke,

THE said defend
not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy Test,
G. Deneale, C. C.

CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against receiving a *Promissory Note*, given by me to Gen. Henry Lee, for the sum of one hundred dollars; as I can establish to the satisfaction of any person, that the said Henry Lee has not complied with his contract for which the said note was given.

Vernon Jarboe.

June 3. eo3t.

☞ Printing in its various branches neatly executed at this office.

From the New-York Evening Post.

NO. VIII.

LETTER OF THE HON. SENATOR ADAMS.

In respect to the British principle of 1756, so called, we hold it to be unfounded; and the less worthy of attention, as in practice it has long been relinquished, except a small remnant to which our administration seem willing to submit. We shall take no special notice of those "holidy and lady terms" in which the honorable Senator likens the conduct of Great Britain to the crimes of poisoning and assassination; or rather declares it to be a greater crime than either. We insist on neutral right to the full extent, but we claim no right to do wrong. We claim no right to assist one enemy against the other If our fellow citizens, by giving such assistance, take a part in the war, and in consequence thereof, lose their effects, we cannot think them entitled to call on the nation for redress. Besides, the principle of 1756 was not (as the honorable Senator seems to suppose) justified by Great Britain solely on the ground that neutrals engaged in trade between France and her colonies were to be considered as being in that respect naturalized by France. Although it was maintained as a principle that neutrals could not trade in time of war beyond what they had been accustomed to in time of peace, yet it was declared on the part of the British king in answer to the remonstrance of Holland, whose ships had been confiscated for carrying on a commerce to which they were in fact entitled by treaty between her and England, that *it was necessary to his majesty's sue- war;* and therefore (being an) was justified by the law n; a law paramount to aties. It is not for us such awful conclu- it cannot be de is the first law r, it must be ay be just- that plea r admitt- educed, rinciple which se- n. He ost of be- ved ing her on cy If n. be ace the d the ckade, all ves ould be actice of nds and The only by England, d rectly from this direct trade ndustry and her colonies, in- ing peace by the general policy of Europe, and only permitted in war to cover the property from pursuit of a foe, and to man (with the seamen previously employed to transport it) the national fleets: this direct trade England considered as the trade of her enemy. A question arose, whether, by touching on our way at an American port, the nature of a voyage between the colonies and the mother country was materially changed, and of one, became two distinct voyages; or whether it must be considered as one, continued, unbroken voyage, only lengthened by a few leagues? On this subject a piddling, mercantile spirit seems to have shewn itself in the British court of appeals, and to have mingled itself in the decision of a national question. A sentence was pronounced, which, to say the least, was inconsiderate. A sentence which, however, did not materially affect our trade, but which affected our independence: A sentence, nevertheless, which it would seem, has not offended our rulers; seeing that they have not seriously objected to an article in the treaty by which the principle of it was acknowledged. Thus, then, while we enjoyed a trade with all the world, unlimited but by a circumstance of slight restriction; a trade which gave to France greater advantages than she ever before derived from neutral navigation; at that moment, she issued the decree of Berlin and interdicted, under pain of confiscation, the larger half of our commerce. She interdicted that part which alone is essential to the *people*. It is notorious that the greater part of our traffic with the East & West Indies, and of the consequent traffic with Europe, tends to enrich our *merchants*, but is in no other respect of importance. But the trade with England provides a market for our most valuable productions, and affords a supply of what we most want. A greater violation of our rights, therefore, could not have been made. And had the power been equal to the will, it would have occasioned a greater plunder of our property than ever was experienced. This act of lawless power, giddy with success, and drunk with prosperity, being announced in England at the moment our commissioners there had concluded a treaty, the British monarch declared, in a spirit of honorable candor and integrity, that if it should be executed, and we should tamely submit, neither of which things was supposed to be possible) he reserved to himself the right of retaliation.

After the lapse of many months and no marks of opposition on our part, he has exercised that right; the measure of retaliation will be presently considered. And will any man pretend to justify, or even to excuse the French emperor's Berlin decree on the grounds on which it was avowedly made?

It shall not be denied that he might treat us as we suffered ourselves to be treated by his enemy. If the act of the one was founded in right, so of course must be that of the other. If wrong, our submission to the wrong was taking part so far with his enemy, as to give him the right of exacting from us an equal submission. But to contend that we, by not sacrificing all our ships, our seamen, and our goods to vindicate a claim to the carrying trade between enemy colonies and the mother country, (a claim never yet acknowledged by the great commercial powers) thereby gave the French emperor a right to violate the established principles of the law of nations, and deprive us not only of commercial privileges, but of our sovereignty and independence, is an assertion so pregnant with absurdity, so shocking to the common sense of mankind, that it would be an insult to our readers if we should say one syllable in refutation. And yet this is what the honorable Senator insists on, if not in the plainest and most direct terms, by the most necessary and unavoidable inference. We leave it with him and his friends. They will need all their eloquence and all their art to answer at the bar of a people impoverished, abused, insulted; of a people who must be driven almost to madness when they shall discover the vast sacrifice which has been made of their property, their honor, and their independence.

The honorable senator introduces his remarks on the affair of the Chesapeake, by reiterating the declaration that he is not suspicious, and says, he would believe the British ministers when they profess a desire to make reparation, if their professions were not contradicted by facts. Here we have a charge of insincerity and falsehood, made by an honorable gentleman who proclaims, in the same breath, his frankness and candor. He appeals to facts. Has he then told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? This, as a man of honor, he was bound to do.

He states as facts, 1st that Mr. Rose was not informed of the Orders of Council of November. 2dly, That reparation was not made in England only because our president had coupled with his demand of satisfaction on that subject a similar demand on other subjects. 3dly, That reparation was only offered in general terms, but without any specific proposals. 4thly, That Mr. Rose, upon his arrival, coupled with the question of reparation a question foreign to it, viz: the president's proclamation. 5thly, That they did not give up their opinion till the British government disavowed the act. 7thly, That admiral Berkeley approved of that opinion. 9thly, That it was said Mr. Canning supported the same question in council, but was overruled. 10thly, That Berkeley was applauded in the ministerial newspapers. 11thly, That many in England call loudly for war with America. 12thly, That a nobleman declared in the house of lords that the right of searching ships of war would be maintained against America, but disclaimed as to other nations. 13thly, That admiral Berkley, by a court martial of his own subordinate officers, hung one of the men taken from the Chesapeake. 14thly, That the admiral called this man Jenkin Ratford, though he was taken from the Chesapeake by the name of Wilson. 15thly, That although it has been said this man proved to be Ratford, and confessed himself to be Ratford, yet it has also been said that Ratford is now living in Pennsylvania. 16thly, That after the disavowal made of the admiral's conduct by his own government, no confidence can be due to a court martial held to sanction his proceedings. 17thly, That although the three other men were taken from the Chesapeake by the sole authority of the British searching lieutenant, there was not the shadow of a pretence that they were British subjects, yet they were sentenced to suffer death. 18thly, That admiral Berkley, when he left Halifax, received a complimentary address from the colonial assembly; and told them, in his answer, that he had no official information of his recall. 19thly, That afterwards, on leaving Bermuda, he was highly complimented by that colonial assembly, with a manifest reform to the affair of the Chesapeake.

Having stated and commented on these *his facts*, the honorable Senator concludes thus:

"Under all these circumstances, *without applying any of the maxims of a suspicious policy to the British professions*, I may still be permitted to *believe* that their ministry never seriously intended to make us honorable reparation at all."

How very fearful is the honorable Senator that he should be deemed suspicious! How very anxious to defend himself against the charge, when no such charge is made! Ah! Mr. Senator, this same thing called conscience is very troublesome. It will stare folks in the face, aye and put them out of countenance too.—— But did ever any man see *such* facts stated to support *such* an inference! Here are nineteen allegations of which the last fifteen, if true, are either foreign to the question, or tend to establish the reverse of what they were adduced to prove. Let us cast an eye at them.

But we have already occupied all the space we can allot to this article, and must therefore postpone our comments on the hon. Senator's facts till our next.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, *June 3.*

Massachusetts Legislature,

JUNE 1.

The resolutions of Mr Wheaton being the order of the day, were taken up. They were supported by Messrs. Wheaton, Baylies, Adams, Thatcher, Sargent, Whitman, Bates and Gore, and opposed by Messrs. Bangs, Weston, Ripley, Martin and Morton. The house adjourned without a decision.

In no debate before in our house of representatives has more information and talents been displayed, or more auditors been collected.

JUNE 2.

The consideration of Mr. Wheaton's resolutions was resumed. Mr. Story spoke against them, and Mr. Bradbury in their favor. At one o'clock the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative; yeas 246, nays 219; majority for the resolutions 27.

COUNSELLORS. At 4 o'clock the house proceeded to the election of nine counsellors, vice the gentlemen chosen on Tuesday, who declined serving. The following gentlemen had the number of votes affixed to their names, and were elected:

Hon. David Cobb,	278
George Cabot,	275
John C. Jones,	276
Ephraim Spooner,	276
Thomas Dwight,	276
Artemas Ward,	276
Benjamin Pickman, jun.	274
Prentiss Mellen,	276
Oliver Fiske,	275

The democratic list consisted of the counsellors of last year, who had 224 votes each.

SENATOR. At 5 o'clock, the house proceeded to the election of a national senator, as Mr. Adam's term of service expires with the 3d of March next;

The	[Votes.
Hon. *James Lloyd jun.*	had 248
Hon. *John Q. Adams,*	213
Laban Wheaton, esq	1

TRANSLATIONS

From files of Spanish papers to the 22d of April, received at Boston.

IRUN, *(Spain) April 8.*

A numerous deputation from the kingdom of Navarre, has arrived in this town, composed of the viceroy, council, court and deputies of the kingdom, and of the city of Pamplona, to all about ninety persons, for the purpose of complimenting the emperor of the French and king of Italy, as he passes through the town.

MADRID, *April 15.*

Extract of a letter, dated Tolosa, April 8. "We have had a prosperous journey thus far passing through the cities of Valladolid, Burgos and Victoria. The expression of public joy in all the towns villages, since the recent news, is strated by illuminations, dances, processions and public feasts. Contrary the apathy that has prevailed for 20 days past, the people are now electrified to a point almost incredible.

MILAN, *March 27.*

Beside admiral Gantheume's squadron, arrived safely at Corfu, two brigs, commanded by signior Prolucci, have arrived at the same port; a convoy of provisions and warlike stores, has also arrived from Ancona.

The emperor has authorized the minister of marine to furnish commissions to such persons in Leghorn as choose to engage in privateering, under the existing laws. Mr. Delessaps, French consul in that city, has communicated this decree to the merchants there.

BORDEAUX, *April 7.*

The emperor set out from St. Cloud, 21 inst. and was met on the road by the Spanish ambassador.

PARIS, *April 9.*

The 6th inst. her imperial majesty set out for Bordeaux, accompanied by the senator M. Harville, two gentlemen of her attendants, and M. Deschamps, her secretary.

From various parts of France, the letters mention a considerable earthquake being felt the 2d instant. In Turin, the small bells in houses were rung, clocks thrown down, looking glasses and other furniture broken—its direction was from north to south.

BAYONNE, *April 14.*

The emperor and king, our sovereign arrived here this day.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, April 1

Cevallos, sheltered by his virtues, has escaped the tempest; and an honorable decree has been issued in his favor; he is appointed minister of state; Aranza named minister of finances; Pinuela, minister of favor and justice; O'Farrel minister of war. It is rumored that Mazaredo, who was in disgrace, will be appointed minister of marine, and Camacho chief treasurer.

The emperor of the French is every day expected at Madrid. The imperial guard has arrived.

The palace of the ex-monarch, is prepared for his imperial majesty. Prince Charles is gone to meet him, and the king is about leaving the capital for the same purpose.

NEW-YORK, *June 6.*

Arrived schr. Connecticut, Wasson, 6 days from Charleston. The Connecticut sailed Sunday the 25th ult. in company with ship Agnes, Bunce, for Philadelphia; & brig Susannah for do. sloop Semiramus, Slocum and the sloop Polly, Church, bound to New York. On the Connecticuts coming abreast the American sloop of war Hornet, in Rebellion Roads four miles from Charleston, she was boarded by an officer from the vessel, to whom the manifest was produced when on looking over the same, found the word Rio inserted therein; he then said you cannot pass, you must come to an anchor, or return to town, the captain said he had collected clearance for us to proceed on our voyage. The officer then said I cannot help that, if you pass our beam we will fire into you.—Upon which capt. Wasson put about, returned to town, and landed his passengers. On capt. Wasson's waiting upon the collector informed him that he had no authority over the Hornet or the gun boats, but thought rather surprising as he had sent them orders concerning the stoppage or clearance of any vessel; and that he had sent for the surveyor of the port. On Monday captain Wasson received official notice, that he might proceed to sea, and would not be detained whereupon at 12 o'clock same day got under weigh, and after being examined was permitted to pass.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 6.*

The ship Compianter, capt Gillies, from London, is below:—As she was not to sail before the 1st May, it is most probable she will be the bearer of English dates several days later than our present advices.

By the Lewistown Packet, we learn that ship Cicero, Head, in 27 days from the Isle of Wight had arrived off our capes, with London advices to the 27th April, our informant says

paper of the 26th advising of the arrival in England of the Statira frigate with Mr. Rose on board.

CHARLESTON, May 30.

The following highly important case in the federal circuit court, will be read with the deepest interest; we have never witnessed a decision which gave such general satisfaction. It restores to commerce the little business which the embargo acts have left us, and has given new life to the merchants engaged in an honest and lawful trade. It affords another memorable example of the necessity of an independent judiciary, who will give to the law its legal explanation. By this decision coasting vessels will be permitted to carry rice out of the state as usual.

Ex parte Adam Gilchrist, & others, vs. The Collector of the Port of Charleston. } In the Federal circuit ct. May 23, 1808, before Judges *Johnston* and *Bee*.

A motion was made by Mr. Ward for rule on the Collector to shew cause why a mandamus should not be issued against him to compel the granting of clearances for the ship Resource, Moreton: ship Two Pollies. Wilder; ship Navigator, Bowden; ship Rising States, Anderson; and ship Louisa Cicilia, Fowler, founded on the following affidavit:

"Adam Gilchrist, and J. S. Barker, of Charleston, merchants, being severally sworn according to law, deposeth, That the American registered ship Resource, arrived from a foreign voyage in the port of Charleston, about six months since, owned one half by the deponent, J. S. Barker, residing in Charleston, and the other half by American citizens residing in Baltimore—That the deponent representing the owners aforesaid, apprehensive that the bottom of the ship might, by her being detained here during the embargo, be totally destroyed by worms, did for that reason determine on sending her to Baltimore, and regularly advertised for freight to said port of Baltimore—That having obtained the promise and actually engaged the freight of about six hundred bales of cotton, it became requisite to ship either ballast or heavy freight so as to enable the said ship to be navigated with safety—That ballast not being obtainable, these deponents, about three weeks since agreed to carry to Baltimore about two hundred barrels of rice, freight free, and that the same was shipped by permit from the custom house, and under the inspection of a revenue officer about two weeks since—That, on application for a clearance of the said ship and her cargo to Simeon Theus, collector of the port of Charleston, duly commissioned and authorized to exercise and perform the duties of said public office of collector of the port aforesaid, he hath refused to grant a clearance for said vessel and cargo—alledging that although he has no suspicion, that the clearance demanded is to cover an ostensible voyage to Baltimore, or to infringe or evade the existing laws, relative to the embargo, and although he admits that the said ship was ladened previously to his receipt of the act of Congress, respecting the embargo, under date of the 20th April ult. yet that he is bound to refuse such clearance, under the directions of the executive of the United States, which he conceives he is bound to obey—That these deponents have just right under the law, to obtain from said Simeon Theus, collector as aforesaid, the clearance so withheld and refused to be granted.

ADAM GILCHRIST,
J. SANFORD BARKER.

Sworn to before me, this 24th of May, 1808.
JOHN WARD, Q. U

Upon the return of the rule the defendant shewed the following cause:

UNITED STATES.
So. Carolina District.
Federal Circuit Court.

Exparte. vs. Simeon Theus, esq. collector of the port of Charleston. } Rule to shew cause why a mandamus should not issue, requiring him to grant clearances of certain vessels.

Timeon Theus, collector of the port aforesaid, on whom a copy of the above rule has been served for cause, SHEWETH:

"That, in, and by, a certain act of congress of the said U. S. passed the 25th day of April, 1808, it is, in the 11th section thereof, amongst other things, enacted, "that the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby respectively authorized, to detain any vessel *ostensibly* bound with a cargo to any port of the U. S. whenever, *in their opinion*, the intention is to violate or evade any provisions of the acts laying an embargo, until the decision of the president of the U. S be had thereupon." Also, that in, and by, a certain circular letter from the treasury department of the U. S. dated the 6th of May, 1808, and addressed to the said Simeon Theus as collector aforesaid, he is instructed as follows: [*Here follows the circular instructions of Mr Gallatin, inserted in the Courier of the 23d inst*] That the said Simeon Theus, collector as aforesaid, doth not detain the vessels aforesaid, under the act aforesaid, because, *in his opinion*, there is *no intention* in the parties aforesaid, to violate or evade any of the provisions of the acts laying an embargo, but that he detains them under the instructions which he has received under the letter aforesaid, and which as a public officer he is bound to obey: That being unwilling, on the one hand, to injure individuals; and, on the other, equally so, to commit a breach of his duty, he submits the question to the court, upon the cause above shown.

SIMEON THEUS, *Collector*."

The case was then submitted without argument.

Judge JOHNSON *delivered the following opinion of the court:*

"The affidavit, upon which this motion is founded, states, that the ship Resource is ballasted with 140 barrels of rice under a load of cotton, and is destined for the port of Baltimore. The collector, in his return to the rule, acknowledges, that he believes the port of Baltimore to be her real destination, and that, if he had no other rule of conduct, but the 11th section of the act supplementary to the embargo act, he would not detain her; but urges no excuse, for refusing her a clearance, a letter from the secretary of the treasury. It is not denied that if the petitioners be legally entitled to a clearance, this court may interpose its authority, by the writ of mandamus, to compel the collector to grant it. The only questions, therefore, will be, whether the section of the act alluded to, authorizes the detention of the vessel, and, if it does not, whether the instructions of the president, through the secretary of the treasury, unsupported by an act of the congress, will justify the collector in that detention. On the latter question there can be no doubt. The officers of our government, from the highest to the lowest are equally subjected to legal restraint, and it is confidently believed that all of them feel themselves equally incapable, as well from law as inclination, to attempt an unsanctioned encroachment upon individual liberty. As to the letter alluded to, Mr. Gallatin speaks only in the language of recommendation, not of command; at the utmost the collector could only plead the influence of advice, and not the authority of the treasury department in his justification.

"In the act of congress there is no ambiguity. The object is to prevent evasions of the embargo law, by vessels which sail ostensibly for some port in the U. S when their real destination is to some other port or place. The granting of clearances is left absolutely at the discretion of the collector; the right of detaining in cases which excite suspicion is given him, with a reference to the will of the executive. Congress might have vested this discretion in the president, the secretary of the treasury, or any other officer, in whom they thought proper to vest it; but, having vested the right of granting or refusing to the collector, with an appeal to the president, only in case of refusal—the right of granting clearances remains to him unimpaired and unrestricted.

"It does not appear to us that the instructions from the treasury department, are intended to reach this case. The recommendation not to grant clearances on shipments of provisions appears by the context to be restricted by two provisos, evidently pointed at by the reasons assigned for that recommendation. First, if intended for a place where they are not wanted for consumption, or we suppose, where supplies of the same article can be had from the state or neighborhood in which such place is situated. Secondly, for a port which usually exports that article. Now with regard to the article of rice, it is impossible to say how much the city of Baltimore will want for its consumption, as they have no internal supplies, and as the three southern states alone are exporters of that article, shipments of rice from Baltimore to Charleston might create suspicion, but not such shipments from Charleston to Baltimore. We are of opinion that the act of congress does not authorise the detention of this vessel. That without the sanction of law, the collector is not justified, by the instructions of the executive, in increasing restraints upon commerce, even if this case had been contemplated by the letter alluded to, but that from a temperate consideration of that letter, this case does not come within the spirit and meaning of the instructions which it contains."

A Mandamus was ordered accordingly, commanding the collector to grant a clearance to the Resource.

The above case was decided on Saturday last, when several vessels, having rice on board, bound for the northern states, cleared at the custom house. The schr. Connecticut, captain Wasson, with passengers, a regular packet between this city and New York, sailed yesterday morning for that port. She was detained in Rebellion Roads by the Hornet sloop of war, and forbidden to proceed to sea with rice on board. She returned to town and landed her passengers. Thus then it appears we are not only embargoed but blockaded, and that the solemn decision of the federal circuit court, delivered by one of the associate judges of the supreme court of the U. States, is set at defiance by our armed vessels. They no doubt have acted agreeably to their orders, but when it is known, that no orders, from any department, can be lawful which militate against the laws of the land, we hope that some measure will be adopted to ascertain whether the decision of the judges is not paramount to any opinions or directions given by the subordinate branches of the government, and whether so solemn a decision as was had on Saturday last shall not be sufficient to secure and protect the rights of the people.

The French cutter Le Peraij, captain Morrisan, mounting 12 eighteen pound carronades, with 120 men, belonging to Guadaloupe, arrived at this port yesterday, from a cruise. On the 6th instant, off St. Croix, she captured the British schooner Fanny, M'Calpin, of Antigua—captain M'C and his crew are now on board the cutter. Ten days since she was chased by a British frigate, and had nearly been overhauled, but it falling calm she escaped with her sweeps—during the chase she threw four of her guns over board. About the 12th inst. spoke brig Elizabeth, from Philadelphia for St. Croix, and a brig from Rhode Island for Havanna.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.

The long contested question, whether the judiciary, as the interpreter of the laws and constitution of the country, are to be considered an independent branch of the government, or the mere creatures of legislative control, appears now to be fairly put to issue. Under the Charleston head, in our paper of to-day, will be found an account of one of the most flagrant violations of law ever practised in a country boasting a government of laws, nor exceeded in the most absolute despotisms. If the executive has a right to turn the armed force of the nation against its legally authorised commerce, then he may, with equal right, direct against any other branch of industry and enterprize; and whatever name we may chuse to give our government, it becomes a complete despotism. If this act of oppression be tolerated, then has the constitution been prostrated at a blow—the laws cease to have efficacy, and the will of the President becomes the arbiter of our rights.

The following ticket will be supported by a number of stockholders, in the Alexandria & Washington Turnpike Company, and is submitted to their consideration generally, as fit characters for the advancement, and duties of that association

Thomas Vowell, jr.
Chs. Alexander jr.
George Deneale,
Robert Young.
Thomas Preston, } Directors.
Charles Page, Treasurer.
James S. Scott, Clerk.

The following persons are proposed to be chosen to-morrow, for Directors. Treasurer, and Clerk of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

Thomas Vowell,
Charles Alexander,
George Deneale,
John Mandeville, } Directors.
John Gadsby,
Charles Page Treasurer.
Hugh Deneale, Clerk.

☞ SHOES ☜

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
SHOES.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.
Draught Porter in bbls.
One pipe Madeira and
Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t 1awtf

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters;

WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the ett.

ROBERT GRAY.

Thirty Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in Piscataway, Prince George's county, Maryland, on Tuesday, the 31st ult. two NEGRO MEN, viz.

POMPEY, upwards of fifty years old, very black, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, he is addicted to liquor, and when drunk much disposed to talk—had on when he went away, a deep blue short jacket of course cloth, oznabrigs shirt and trowsers—having a variety of cloaths may change his dress.

BASIL, a dark mulatto, about twenty two or three years old, five feet eight or nine inches high, thick lips and large mouth, toe fore finger of his right hand is stiff and smaller than his other fingers, had sores on his legs, if well the scars may be discovered. his apparel the same as Pompey's, and may change his dress having a variety of cloaths—they may obtain passes and endeavor to pass as freemen—all persons are forewarned harbouring them.

I will give the above reward to have them secured in any goal, so that I get them again, or *Fifteen Dollars* for each, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Jacob Duckett.

June 9 eo3t

NOTICE.

The Roll's will be called at the Company Musters, during the Summer, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

JUNE 7.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 20 d1m

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
2d JUNE, 1808.

ORDERED, That Messrs. M'Guire, Preston, and Johnston, be a committee with power to cause the lower end of Prince street to be repaired: *Provided* it can be done for the use of the dockage thereof, and that the let out the end of Duke street, on the be obtained.

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June 8.

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JOSEPH COW
his friends and t
gaged as an assistant
family) *from Bern in Swa*
Whereby he is enabled to add
of instruction pursued in his sch
French, German and Italian Languages—Antient and Modern History—Arithmetic, Euclid's Elements, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Navigation and the Lunar Observations, Analytics, stronomy, &c. &c. Likewise Algebra and Fluxions, with their Applications to the various branches of the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, will be taught as hitherto by himself at his School in St. Asaph street.

N. B. Those who wish to be instructed in the above Languages, will please to apply, as the number of Pupils will be limited.

April 19. 2aw

FOR SALE,
22 puncheons of Rum
20 hhds excellent molasses
1000 bushels coarse salt, just received per brig Mercury from Barbadoes,
AND FOR SALE BY
Jonah Thompson & Son,
and Cuthbert Powell.
May 20. d1weo3w

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated throughthe United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's* Patent Family Medicine Store, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous maladies of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevors, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

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LIXIR, prepared by the late Mr.
[illegible]ave sent you the following account of
Lee, [illegible] have received from it, which I
the benefit I [illegible] others to give it a trial. In
hope will induce [illegible] on the breast received
consequence of a bruise [illegible] my breathing
from a fall, my health grew [illegible] I have
became very difficult, and frequently
had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, *advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good.* A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I *had taken one half of it.* I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia
Mrs. H. Lee.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping-cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords *immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By *once using* Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly *innocent*, warranted not to contain a particle or *mercury* or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public; being selected for the purpose of shewing the *mild yet powerful* qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine, induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was so violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; so being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superiuality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
January 30. eotf

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Hickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes,
Lemons in boxes.
Excellent Herrings in barrels.
☞ Groceries as usual.
May 13. d3t* eof.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)

NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be given.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of August, FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near *Messrs. Marsteller and Young's* wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1. 2aw

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and ST. ASAPH STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS of good quality
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penk, warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; bridling lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
WINES.
- Madeira,
- Bucellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in cases.
London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms

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PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietor.)